THE SENIOR MEMBER OF A WELL-KNOWN FIRM CANNOT ENDURE DISGRACE.

& SAD ENDING TO THE TEMPORARY EMBAR-RASSMENT OF WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO .-THE UNFORTUNATE MAN UNABLE TO SLEEP, ALTHOUGH NO ONE AT-TACHED ANY BLAME TO HIM -DYING UNDER AN AS-

SUMED NAME. One of the direct results of "Old Hutch's" Sep tember squeeze on the wheat market was the death yesterday of Francis W. Williams, the senior member of the firm of Williams, Black & Co., brokers, whose place of business is at No. 1 Mr. Williams killed himself some time during the afternoon at the Grand Union Hotel. His body was not found until seven o'clock last evening, and from its appearance it was thought that he had been dead for several

Williams, Black & Co. is an old well and favorably upon the Street and was reported to have a capital of over \$1,000,000 until ten days ago. They had seats in the Cotton, Produce, Coffee and Metal Exchanges and did an extensive business in the various branches of the trades represented. Mr. Black retired from the business in 1885, but the firm has retained the old name. On Friday afternoon, September 28, just after the closing hours, the members of the exchanges who had remained to close up the day were astounded when a notice was posted on the blackboards announcing the suspension of Williams, Black & Co. It was a abshell, as the firm was thought to be on the right side of the market and there had not been the least rumor of trouble in the concern.

BROKERS GREATLY SURPRISED. No reason was given for the firm's action and there was much speculation among the brokers that the firm had been caught on the wrong side of the wheat market, which had seriously erippled them and rendered them unable to meet their obligations. Investigation of the firm's liabilities and assets later in the day was followed by the announcement that arrangements had been made with the firm's creditors which would enable it to resume business and pay all its debts in full. The firm resumed at the specified time, and, as far as is known, there has been no trouble in the business since.

Mr. Williams was sixty-one years of age, and he took even the temporary suspension of the firm greatly to heart. He seemed to think that it reflected personally upon him; that he had impaired the credit of the firm and had brought a tain upon his own name. He was alone in this belief, and the members of the firm, his family and intimate friends tried to persuade him to look at the matter in a different light. His conviction could not be changed and he brooded constantly over his misfortune. He had been ill for a long time with gout and the mental worriment greatly aggravated the symptoms of this malady and caused him much physical suffering.

REFUSING TO CONSULT A PHYSICIAN. Several days passed and there was no change in his condition. His family advised him to consult a physician, but he stubbornly maintained that his disease was beyond the skill of doctors and could only be treated by himself. One of his most serious difficulties was insomnia.

Mr. Williams lived in the brown-stone house at No. 27 East Seventy-second-st. with his wife and son. Yesterday after breakfast he told his wife that he was going out for a short walk. only walked a block or two and then took a Madison-ave, car. He got off the car at the Grand Central Station and went directly to the office of the Grand Union Hotel W. B Garrison, the proprietor, met him there and after a few

the proprietor, met him there and after a few moments' conversation. Mr. Williams told him that he wanted a quiet room for a few hours where he could get some rest. A room was given him on the top floor, in the rear of the building. This was at ten o'clock. Two hours later he ordered a glass of whiskey. He did not drink it then. Nothing more was heard from the room during the day.

As Mr. Williams did not return home, his family became much alarmed, and late in the afternoon Frank S. and Richard P., his sons, started out to search for him. They visited all the places where he would be likely to go, and shortly efter 6 o'clock they learned that a man answering his description had been seen in the neighborhood of the Grand Union Hotel. The two young men looked over the names in the register. Their father's name was not there, but Frank thought that the name of F. Westlake resembled the writing of his father, and asked the clerk to be shown to the room occupied by Mr. Westlake.

The two sons and the hall-boy knocked loudly at the door of Mr. Williams's room, but got no response. Lying upon the bed, fully dressed, was a single-chamber revolver of 41 calibre, with which he had shot himself in the right temple. On a table near the bed was the glass of whiskey that Mr. Williams had ordered, and a note addressed "To my dear wife." The note in substance stated that Mr. Williams had been made so miserable by his business troubles that the only way to obtain relief was to take his life.

The poctore's Statement. THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Deputy Coroner Jenkins was sent for and he took the affidavit of Dr. William King, of No. 244 West Forty-fourth-st. Dr. King said that Mr. Williams had been ill for a long time with gout, and although he had not seen him for several days was of the opinion that he was temporarily insane when he shot himself. Being satisfied that it was a case of suicide Coroner Jenkins gave a permit for the removal of the body to the dead man's

home.

It was rumored that in the investigation of the affairs of Williams, Black & Co. there had been some questionable transactions, but this is not believed to be true and no evidence of it could be

M RECEIVER FOR BROWN, HOWARD & CO.

ALL THE PARTNERS CONSENT TO THE ARRANGE-

MENT-MR. BROWN APPOINTED. en the case in which Walston H. Brown, head of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., asked to be appointed receiver of the firm which is at work der contracts for constructing portions of the new Aqueduct was called before Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Wheeler H. Peckam, counsel for Mr. Brown, stated that Duncan McBean and all other partners had consented to arrangement. Mr. Brown was thereupon ap-inted receiver, giving a bond for \$50,000.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8 (Special).-A rumor is in circulation here to-day that there is a strong movement on foot in this city to found a new order of Knights ol Labor, which will retain all the commendable features of the old order and be free from its defects. Those who are taking the most active part in the movement are dissatisfied Knights, although it is claimed that many laboring men who do not belong to any ornization have expressed their willingness to join it. It is asserted that Mr. Barry and his colleagues will assist materially in bringing about the organization of the proposed new order, and an effort will be made at the coming Indianapolis Convention to wind up the affairs of the Knights and destroy the order. vention will be held, in which preliminary steps toward the formation of the new body will be taken. It is considered likely that Mr. Barry would be elected as its head.

AN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Oct. 8 (Special).—A prominent Phila-delphian said to-day that Isaac V. Williamson, one of the wealthiest men in the city, would in the near future give to the city an institution similar to Girard The institution will be an industrial school for manual and intellectual training, with aims in one sense superior to those of Girard College. Its ficiaries will not only have the advantage of a thorough grounding in a public school education, but will be turned out thorough mechanics, with a perfect understanding of a profitable trade, free of charge. The cost of the college will be \$3,000,000.

ATTACKING A BIG CORPORATION.

EFFORTS TO ANNUL THE HAVEMEYERS &

ELDER SUGAR REFINING CO.'S CHARTER. Proceedings have been taken by Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor to annul the charter of the Have-meyers & Elder Sugar kefining Company. In a suit which has been begun in the Supreme Court and in which Roger A. Pryor repre sents the Attorney-General, the petition sets forth that the company, to whose corporate existence it is sought to put an end, has offended against the provisions of the act under which it was created and that what it has done and omitted to do, amounts to

a surrender of its rights and franchises. from the proceedings of the Senate Investigating Committee, that this company is a member of the Sugar Trust, which is declared to be a conspiracy and combination to arbitrarily control the price of sugar against the interests of the people. He further aven to acts of the combination by which several refineries have closed and large numbers of workmen have been thrown out of employment and reduced to want. Leave was granted by the Judge to bring the suit.

last evening, and who was the fist to inform him of the action taken by the Attorney-General: to me. I really don't know what the object of it is. It was entirely unexpected. I thought that as they had already taken action against the Norh River Sugar Refining Company and against the Trust there would not be an attack upon another corporation. We have already been before the Attorney-General in regard to the North River Sugar Refining Company. The view to annulling the charter of the North River Company and also as to the so-called Trust.

Tammany Hall and John E. Parsons for the North River Company. This may have led to the present River Company. This may have led to the present action being taken. As I see by the papers that my name has been mentioned, and that it has been stated that it was by my instruction that the refineries have been closed, I want to say that this is not the fact. The refineries of the De Castro & Donner Company were closed by direction of their own officials and board of directors and they pursued the same policy in this respect that has been pursued for many years. The cause of their stopping was the accumulation of refined sugar and the falling off in the consumption of it. At this time of the year the grocers throughout the country dispose of the stock that they have in their hands and prepare to supply themselves with sugar from Louisiana.

"During the winter months the semi-refined sugar

they have occupant eages to the refineries "So well is this fact known that such refineries are termed by the workmen 'summer houses.' We will, of course, oppose this application of the Attorney-General. The allegation that we have conspired with others to injure the needle of the State of New-York and of the United States is entirely untrue, and this will be shown when the matter is brought to an issue in court."

#### DISASTERS IN THE ORIENT.

TERRIFIC STORMS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST AND IMMENSE DE-

STRUCTION OF PROPERTY REPORTED. San Francisco, Oct. 8 .- From advices by the Belgic

the following is gleaned: A disastrous flood in the Province of Moukden, about 350 miles northeast of Pekin, caused the death of hundreds of the natives, the utter annihilation of many homes, destruction to crops and a prospect of a general famine for the coming winter. The cholera is still raging at Hong Kong. The daily average of new

patients ranges from forty to fifty, most of whom die.

It is learned that the whole of the new embankment of the Yellow River at Chang Chou, begun last autumn and carried on at a cost equal to over nine millions of dollars, has been completely swept away by the recent flood. Of the 8,000 lineal feet of river wall recently completed not one inch remains, and the waters are pouring through the immense gap into Honan, unom 800 to 1,000 laborers who were on

The storm on September 30 at Nokajorie, in Japan, caused the following damage: Number of houses demolished or half destroyed, 3,000; vessels totally lost, 85; vessels wrecked, 500; number persons wounded, injured and receiving public assistance, 52,000.

# REPORT THAT PREMIER FLOQUET MAY RESIGN

-HIS REVISION BILL NOT POPULAR. Paris, Oct. 8.-The "Temps," commenting on Pres ident Carnot's tour, says: "Nowhere has there been an expression of a wish for a revision of the Constitution. The country only wants to enjoy peace and to pursue its vocations. The Revision bill of Premier

Floquet is a mistake." The "Matin" says that, owing to the disputes be tweer the members of the Cabinet in regard to the Revision bill, M. Floquet is likely to resign, M. Goblet, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeding him as

THE CZAR AND CZARINA AT BATOUM. St. Petersburg, Oct. 8 .- The Czar and Czarina spent Saturday at Novo-Kessijek. They afterward went on board the imperial yacht Moskwa, and, escorted by n' men-of-war, steamed to Batoum, where they received a hearty welcome. The Emperor and Empress afterward laid the foundation stone of a new orthodox cathedral.

A DIVIDED CURRENCY COMMISSION. London, Oct. 8 .- The Currency Commission reports are ready for presentation to Parliament. The members are equally divided. Six, including Lord Hecschell, Sir Thomas Farrer, Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Courtney, sign a statement supporting the gold standard. The other six, including Messrs. Isalfour, Chaplin and Mailet, advocate the adoption of the bimetallic standard in a modified form.

DR. GEFFUKEN TO BE FURTHER EXAMINED. Berlin, Oct. 8 .- A further examination of Professor

THE CORONET'S VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD San Francisco, Oct. 8.-The American yacht Coronet reached Yokohama September 17, on its voyage around the world. From this port the owner proposes to return to New-York by way of Singapore, Rombay, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea and

A BIOGRAPHY OF EMPEROR FREDERICK. London, Oct. 8.-A biography of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany will be published in London shortly. It will relate solely to his domestic life. It is believed that his widow is the author of the work. Her name anyhow is appended to the preface. profits derived from the sale of the book will be devoted to a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the throat. "The Pall Mall Gazette" says the work is being revised by Lord Salisbury.

HENRY MONET'S DYING AT YONKERS.

HIS WORK AS GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Henry Monett, who has been general passenger agent of the New-York Central Rallroad for the last two years, was dying at his home in Yonkers last night. On Tuesday of last week he went on a round trip over the road with Mr. Depew and he was taken with a severe cold at Rochester. This cold developed into pneumonia and his physicians said last night that there was not one chance in 100 of his recovering.

Mr. Monett is about thirty-four years old and is well known and popular, and was highly esteemed by all his associates. He was employed on the West Shore Railroad when it was taken into the Central system. He became general passenger agent of the Central Railroad after Daniel Kendrick, who died suddenly. Mr. Monett was liked by all with whom he came in contact, and his services were highly valued by the Central Railroad directors and officials. He had infused new life and strength and new energy

The following seizures were made at the Custom House yesterday: Twenty-two yards of silk, a lace

SUICIDE OF F. W. WILLIAMS. A BLOW AT THE SUGAR TRUST. Grimmer, and four pieces of dress goods, some articles of underwear, and four yards of bead trimming in the possession of Mrs. Hannah Blind.

WHEAT FALLS FIVE CENTS.

BUT BULLS ARE STILL RAMPANT.

THE BULGE IN THE DECEMBER OPTION SAVED BY THE VISIBLE SUPPLY FIGURES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] cember, and \$1 23 1-4 for May. The price dropped to \$1 17 for December, and \$1 18 for May. On this five-cent break buyers were attracted, and as the visble supply increased only 27,000 bushels, when of 2 1-2 cents. The Duluth market was conspicuously weak early in the day, dropping off 6 cents before Chicago had declined 3 cents, but it recovered par-

tially on the rally here. as compared with good No. 3 milling wheat, and conservative operators are almost unanimously of the be lief that prices cannot be maintained. But the market is so completely in the hands of bulls, who ar nanipulating higher prices, that the natural situation is given small consideration. It is said that confracts Railway to bring wheat from Oregon and Washington ent prices these shipments will show a profit of 15 to flour is explained to be in consequence of consumers laying in two or three times their usual supply, fearing they may be compelled to pay more later on. The demand from this source will soon be over, and it is not clear from whence orders are to come to

An effort was made to spurt the market upward at the close, but the offerings were larger than expected and it closed tame at \$1 18 3-4 for December.

Hutchinson made a drive at corn, early weake Then he turned about and made them cover at higher prices. After this remunerative scalping operation, he prices closed about where they did Saturday, May being a little weaker and October stronger. Receipts were 675 cars of corn; there are expected on Tuesday 615 cars. The visible supply decreased 162,000. Provisions opened weaker on larger receipts of bogs than expected. They were first announced at 20,000, but were reduced to 18,500 later. On the curb December wheat is offered at \$1 18, and May at \$1 19.

WAITING FOR THE "SCREWS" TO BE PUT ON. For the rest of the day quiet prevailed and the marke There was a wild opening a 10:30 a. m., and th bang! in less than ten minutes prices had broken over supply of directions from their principals diminished further. In the afternoon comparatively little was done in the speculation and prices fluctuated nervous ly, finally closing from 7-8 to 1 1-4 cents under Satur day's official quotations. The crowd dispersed after up 1 cent or down 1 cent. The future was regarded as in the control of the Hutchinson squeezers at the West. The other grain markets were dull but featureless.

St. Louis, Oct. 8 (Special).-The bulge in wheat caught another St. Louis "plunger" to-day. One of Elward, of Fath, Elward & Co. He has been a per sistent bull all summer, and when wheat reached \$1 He then put out heavy lines of short wheat and the about 50,000 shares of mining stock, but still the call His deal in no way affects the standing of the firm of

and Democratic candidate for Governor of the State is senior member, was currently reported to be in trouble, but it is stoutly denied. The St. Louis crowd has been skinned by the big rise and hundreds of operators are now on the ragged edge.

### RAISING THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Chicago, Oct. 8 .- About a hundred German bakers met yesterday and by an almost unanimous vote de clared in favor of raising the wholesale price of bread one cent a pound for the several grades. They appointed a committe to wait upon the English-speaking

COULD NOT COLLECT THEIR MARGINS. Minneapolis, Oct. 8 .- Pressey, Wheeler & Co., grain and stock commission men, suspended this morning They claim to have \$50,000 due them in margins which they cannot collect.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE AN EDITOR.

MR. EDMONDS, OF " THE ANNISTON HOT BLAST, AND TWO OTHERS SHOT DOWN.

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 8 .- About half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon an attempt was made to assassinat W. H. Edmonds, the Editor of "The Hot Blast," in his office. The trouble grew out of enmity arouser among the lawless class in consequence of the ous war waged by "The Hot Blast" in favor of a rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws. A week ago four policemen, who had been discharged for in-efficiency, waylaid Editor Edmonds and beat him severely. An account of the affair was sent to "The Montgomery Dispatch" reflecting seriously upon Mr. Edmonds, who replied through "The Dispatch," pro-nouncing the author a liar. It was developed that correspondent of "The Dispatch" was J. S. Lawrence, a justice of the peace.

This afternoon Lawrence, with William La entered "The Hot Blast" office, called Mr. Edmonds outside and demanded a retraction of Edmonds's card pronouncing him a liar. Mr. Edmonds said there was nothing to retract, when Lawrence advanced toward Lacey inquired if Edmonds was armed, to which a negative reply was made, when Lacey said: "Neither is Lawrence," at the same time trying to get behind Mr. Edmonds, who then began to back into his office. As he partially turned, he was shot in the left arm at the elbow and seriously wounded. Lacey attempted to shoot again, but his pistol snapped, which probably saved Mr. Edmonds's life. The would-be assassin then fired on Mr. Chappel and Mr. Tripney, com panions of the editor. The former was shot through

panions of the editor. The former was shot through
the neck and the latter received two wounds in the
head, both serious.

The men escaped, but were subsequently recaptured. The feeling in the city is intense and
strong talk of lynching has been indulged in. A
mass-meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow, when
a plan of action will be decided upon to rid the city
of these desperadoes.

TO DEAL WITH TRUANTS FROM PARISH SCHOOLS. Bosfon, Oct. 8 (Special).-City Solicitor T. H. Armstrong, of Waltham, has rendered a written opinion defining the powers of the truant officer in regard to truants from the parochial school. The truant officer, M. J. Mullaney, received the opinion this morning. The Solicitor holds that, under Section 47 of the the School Committee, no distinction as regards truancy is to be made between children of the so approved, the truant officer has no power to return truants to the parochial school. In case of truancy from the parochial school, the parent or guardian may be held responsible, or the child may be com-plained of as a child "not attending school and grow-ing up in ignorance."

Reading, Penn., Oct. 8 (Special).—The list of wounded at the Polish Cambolic Church yesterday now excoeds 140. Many of these are seriously hurt, but number of persons who sustained broken limbs ex-

NEW CARMEN IN CHICAGO.

SOME CARS RUN IN THE NORTH DIVISION THE PASSENGERS WERE POLICEMEN AND RE-

PORTERS - C. T. YERKES ACCUSING GEORGE SCHILLING OF FOMENT-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, Oct. 8.-The only outward change in the strike of the North Side street and cable car men was the running of a few cars on each of the lines under heavy police protection. has been no disturbance of any kind, but all hopes of a settlement or compromise seem far off, and to-morrow will undoubtedly see all the West Side lines tied up. C. T. Yerkes is also president of the West Side Company, and most of the stockholders are Philadelphians, although Yerkes claims that they are not by any means the same as the principal shareholders in the North Side Company. Nearly two thousand men will go out on the West Side to-morrow, if to-night's programme is carried out, so that the army of strikers will reach three thousand. About seven hundred policemen were on duty on the North Side to-day. Clark-st. from Randolph to Division st. was brilliant with the blue coats and brass buttons, and one hundred men were on patrol near the company's office at Clark and Division sts., and guarded the power house on Clark and Elm sts. All except a few of the patrol wagons were ordered to East Chicago Avenue Station, where those not used in leading processions of street-cars were held in reserve for possible contingencies. Besides the hundreds on patrol duty, some four hundred men were engaged in the chilly task of riding on the open street-cars which were sent out by the company. Inspector Bonfield exercised personal supervision over all the movements of his men.

Some of the officers seem to fear great trouble should the West Side men go out and the company make an attempt to send out cars

"There will be a fearful time over there," said an officer who was riding on the end seat of an "The people on the North Side are not as pugnacious as some of the boys on the There are thousands of young toughs on the West Side, who are aching for a chance to take a hand in a fight of that kind."

The company started to run their cars soon after 6 o'clock this morning. Sunday had been utilized to bring in as much outside help as could be secured from Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other places, and to enlist such local help as was availa-With this force, estimatel at 200 or 300 men, of whom about 100 are from Yerkes's line in working girls, with a fair sprinkling of business men. The six cars were brought out, and the rats," " scabs," etc. It was the same all along the route. The new men were yelled and jeered at, but no one was injured. The main efforts of the strikers to-day were directed to dissunding the imported helpers from entering the employ of the company. In this they were partially suc-The main body of the gripmen brought from Philadelphia, under the leadership of Detective William Henderson, for whom, by the way, enemies in that city have caused a warrant to be issued on a criminal charge, took hold promptly to help the Chicago ally of the Philadelphia Trac-

to help the Chicago ally of the Philadelphia Traction Company.

Mr. Yerkes professes to be well pleased with the progress he has made to-day.

"We have had some of our new men bought off," said he, "by the strikers, but if they intend to continue on that line, I faney we can employ new men faster than they can buy them off. Some of the new men were sent here from Philadelphia by the Knights of Labor for the express purpose of quitting work when they got here."

"Do you expect the West Side men to strike?"

"Oh, I suppose they will."

"If their striking hinges on your making concessions to the North Side men, will they strike?"

"Yes."

"Should the West Side men strike, would you

### RAILWAY INTERESTS.

COME EAST TO ADJUST DIFFICULTIES.

Commissioner John N. Abbott, of the Western day night. The principal object of his visit is to make some arrangements for a final adjustment of the difficulties now existing between the Chicago and Alton and other Western roads, with regard to establishing uniform passenger rates, and heal up the breach caused by the action of the Chicago and Alton road in demanding from the Western Passenger Association that its agents be allowed to pay a commission of \$3 to outside ticket agents, while the other roads limit their commissions to \$1 50. Mr. Abbott is in favor of granting the Chicago and Alton an equal basis of ticket representation with the other roads and wants harmony restored between that road and the I'nes composing the Trunk Lines and Central Traffic Associations.

Chairman Pierson, of the Trunk Lines Passenge Association, said yesterday, referring to the correpondence which passed some time ago between him Passenger Association officials and those of the Central Traffic Association come to some arrangement satisfactory to the roads comprising those associations. When they agree between themselves the matter will be taken under consideration by the Trunk Line passenger agents. can be done in this matter until after the Western

PRESIDENT STANFORD TO RESIGN. enator Stanford will retire from the presidency of meeting next winter. For several years he has been contemplating this step, but it is only since he went abroad the last time, that he decided absolutely to withdraw. He is entirely engrossed with the unnext spring and his health provents anything like regular attention to office work. Much of his work in the last two years has fallen upon Stephen T. age, an old and efficient officer, who was made assistant to the president. Mr. Stanford does not hold much stock in the company, having gradually withdrawn his holdings. Who his successor will be is uncertain, but the choice will probably fall upon Colonel Charles Fred Crocker, who is young, energette and a first class railroad man, thoroughly familiar with all branches of the business. Senator Stanford s expected in New-York next Saturday.

THE WAR IN EAST-BOUND RATES. Cleveland, Oct. 8 (Special).—The East-bound passenger war among the lines leading out of St. Louis is not settled yet, although the meeting of the presidents of the four roads interested, which will be held in ceeds fifty, and a number of them will be crippled for the Luilding Committee. The contractor, Cornellus Fink, alleges that the committee interfered with his work.

into effect to-day, according to the agreement of Saturday, but the Ohio and Mississippi ignored it and con tinues to sell tickets to New-York for \$6.50, with cor responding cuts to intermediate points. The Van-dalia, through a misunderstanding, continued the cut

with the rate war. The restoration of to-day was done without giving ten days' notice as required by the Interstate Commerce law. It is apparently a plain violation of the law.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Receiver Truesdale, of the Minne-apolis and St. Louis Road, has written to Chairman

Abbott, accusing the Wisconsin Central of violating

the new agreement of the Northwestern Pas

VIOLATING THE AGREEMENT ON BATES.

Association. It appears that one of Mr. Truesdale's agents bought a second-class ticket at the Wisconsin Central Office in Minneapolis good to Chicago for \$8, which is \$1 less than the agreed rate. In consequence of this discovery Mr. Truesdale declined to be bound by the agreement, and announced that he will hereafter make such rates as he may deem necessary to meet competition. TO WORK AT FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION. The Freight Classification Committee of the Trunk Lines, which were in session last week, with a view to the reclassification of freight, had not completed their labors as it was expected they would up to the close of their last session. The committee will sit again this week at the Trunk Lines Association office and complete the work, which however, will

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIBERANCE
Philadelphia, Oct. 8 (Special).—In railroad circles in
Third-at, it was stated that in the present year eight
practically new collieries will be added to the plant of the
Reading Coal and Iron Company, and when in working
order their aggregate production will be 1,500,000 tons a
year. At the company's office it was stated that the
plans for the work have been approved, and that there is
possible of memory to carry them out. A portion of the

lieries working than there were three months ago.

A corps of engineers is at work upon a preliminary ter and will get through to Atco in about two weeks. The line is sixteen miles long.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 8 (Special).—There is no question about the Alabama Midiand road. The money to build and equip the 175 miles of road between this city and Bainbridge has been provided and the construction and equipment will be thorough and substantial. The engineering corps is in the field, marking out the route for the construction hands, who will follow shortly. Work the construction hands, who will follow shortly. Work will be begun this month at Bainbridge and will be pushed along as rapidly as possible.

## THE BALL LIBEL SUIT.

A COMMISSION TO TAKE THE PRESIDENT'S TES-

was set down for argument in the Supreme Court here to-day. It was made by Attorney Ferguson on beman of this city who brought, in 1884, a civil suit against "The New-York Evening Post" for \$25,000 amages for libel. A bill of particulars having been furnished, Mr. Ferguson made a motion recently in the Supreme Court for a commission to examine Presidirectly. This is the regular process for procuring his testimony. Mr. Ferguson makes affidavit that he testimony of the President is necessary to the plaintiff, and other witnesses, also out of the State, are to be asked for. The counsel was not ready to argue the case to-day, and the matter was postpon till Thursday next. Mr. Ferguson disclaims any in-tention of pushing the case before election. He has simply as a matter of business advanced the case whenever he could. Dr. Eall, he says, is growing old, and there is no safety in delay. Hence all effort has been made to urge the case forward without regard to political considerations.

articles published in "The Evening Post" and "The Nation" during August, 1884, for the obvious purpose of breaking the force of certain disclosures reecting the private life of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The articles charged among ther things that Dr. Ball, who was held responsible a liaptist minister when in fact he was not; that he had been a roving and irresponsible character, "various things by turn and nothing long"; that he was compelled to leave a city where he once resided cost." lady"; that he was a bribe-taker, a corrupter of elections; a publisher of disgusting libels; a "mis-creant" and a "vampire." Dr. Ball's complaint was carefully drawn so as to secure a vindication of his reputation from these assaults without dragging the President into the controversy. "The Evening Post" in its answer extended the scope of the judicial inquiry so as to embrace the private scandals of the cessions to the North Side men, will they strike?"

"Yes."

"Should the West Side men strike, would you be able to fill their places?"

"Yes, and quickly. We have had warning, and are prepared for the emergency. Applications by letter continue to pour in, the largest number coming from Aurora."

Luke Covne, president of the West Side Car Employes' Association, sought an interview with Mr. Yerkes, in accordance with resolutions passed at their meeting last night, but he declined to treat with the committee, for the reason that Coyne was not an employe. He then received at telephone message from Coyne, asking if a committee of spven would be received from the West Side Street Car Association. Mr. Yerkes replied that he would receive the committee, and shortly afterward Mr. Coyne was announced.

"I at once told him that I could not talk to the whole committee with pleasure. To this Mr. Coyne replied that he would have to be talked with, and alone, or the people would see blood flowing in the streets of the city."

Mr. Yerkes added: "From what I have lately discovered, I am satisfied that George Schilling is at the bottom of all this trouble."

The West Side Car Association of the West Side Car in its answer extended the scope of the judical in the streets of the cargest in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of the judical in its answer extended the scope of th woman who prayed too loud, and interrupted and sturbed him while preaching, to "hush up. Upon the receipt of this answer Dr. Ball's counsel

Upon the receipt of this answer Dr. Bali's counsel applied for and obtained an order for a bill of particulars. Appeal was taken to the General Term, and to the Court of Appeals, and the original order was finally reallimed in February, 1886. The defendant then sought to have Dr. Ball examined respecting the ground of action on the plea that his testimony was essential to the preparation of a bil of particulars. The prosecution demurred to this attempt to anticipate the plaintiff's testimony at the trial, but was forced after appealing unsuccessfully to the General Term and the Court of Appeals to furnish the witness. These preliminaries having been settled last spring the case was noticed for trial in October. Meanwhile a similar libel suit brought by Dr. Ball against "The Boston Herald" had been settled by a suitable retraction and the payment of damages and costs.

A LIGHT DAY FOR JACKSONVILLE.

FIFTY NEW CASES AND FOUR DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER-FUNERAL OF MR. MARTIN. Jacksonville, Oct. 8 (Special).-Following is the official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at

6 p. m.: Number of new cases Number of deaths Number of cases to date (corrected) The deaths to-day were: Robert A. Hay, Mrs. I.

The deaths to-day were: Robert A. Hay, Mrs. I.
L. Elliott, Mrs. C. Hari, Mack Barnes (colored).
At 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Martin, editor of "The
Times-Union," was buried in the old city cemetery.
The pall-bearers were newspaper men and Knights of
Honor. Bishop Weed conducted the funeral services.
Mr. Martin came here some three years ago, from
Savannah, to accept a position on "The Times-Union,"
then owned by C. H. Jones. About a year ago he
became editor of "The Daily News-Herald," and upon purchase of "The Times-Union" by the present company, he was continued as editor.

The cold weather is anxiously looked for, and thou-The cold weather is anxiously looked for, and thousands of duties are being put off until frost. The only important business done at the Auxiliary Association meeting to-day was the election of P. McQuaid as president, in place of the late J. J. Daniels. J. M. Schumacher was elected vice-president. It is now proposed that the Daniel memorial shall consist of a populat, for which it is thought the Sand Hills will be suitable. The hospital will be open to winter invalids, and it is desirous to place on the board of trustices the Mayors of the cities who have slown their sympathy for Jacksonville's calamity in so substantial a manner. The Howard Association, of Fernandina, urges an exodus to Camp Perry, but only non-residents of that city are applying for transportation, so for.

Washington, Oct. 8.—A track has been constructed around Jacksonville, thus allowing through transportation to the South without entering Jackson-

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to-day reported favorably to the House a bill appropriating \$500,000 to establish camps for yellow lover refugees.

A CHAT WITH MR. CARNEGIE

DISPOSING OF SEVERAL CAMPAIGN LIES.

NO STEEL BAIL TRUST IN THIS COUNTRY-TRUSTS FLOURISH MOST UNDER FREE TRADE-HOW HIS OWN BUSINESS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE ELECTION OF HARRISON - A PLEASANT

COACHING TRIP DESCRIBED. Andrew Carnegie was in his study yesterday when a Tribune reporter called on him at his home, No. 5 West Fifty-first-st., and almost every other part of the big brownstone front mansion was in the occupancy of workmen. Mr. Carnegie is looking well after summer visit to Britain and when he acceded to the reporter's request for an interview he made the pleas ant reminiscences of his trip the first topic of his conversation. He said:

of all our coaching experiences. How could it be otherwise with such company. I was sorry for our guests that the route did not lie through the beautiful part of England, but I coached over that and described it American Four-in-Hand in so we took the Eastern coast this time, which had the advantage of enabling us to see four of the principal cathedrals, Ely, Peterborough, Lincoln and Durham. THE HAND OF POVERTY SEEN EVERYWHERE.

provisions in great quantities there is seen nowhere so impressively as in those glories of England, its cathedrals. Their revenues depend chiefly upon the rents of land, and these have fallen so much that it is now impossible to maintain full staffs and choirs and where vis ble both in and around the cathedrals

Not one unpleasant incident occurred. We were in-deed a happy family. No one enjoyed the trip more than Mr. Blaine. He and I were not quite up to par when we started, but if such medicine as a month in the open air upon the top of a coach, driving through lovely England with a merry party of friends, does not chase away all the ills that fiesh is heir to, then

'throw physic to the dogs, I'll have none of it.'
"I took these coaching excursions and spent the of my physician, Professor Dennis, as the best means of recovering from typhold fever, and he certainly hit upon the clixir of life for me. I think Mr. Blaine's experience was much the same as to its salutary effect upon him. I advise all who can to take their medicine in this form."

A WIDELY CIRCULATED REPORT DENIED. "You have recently been much talked of in cerconnection with steel rail monopolies and such affairs. A good deal has been said about trusts during the

words that can be said about trusts are that no one has much cause to fear trusts, except he who goes and generally to involve in ruin those foolish enough to embark in it. If successful for a time and undue profits accrue, competition is created which must be bought out, and this leads to fresh competition, and so on until the bubble bursts.

in price is made for years without profit, and the consumer has his ample revenge. When find me trying to organize any rail trust, set it down that softenbe displayed in the office of any trust an illuminated

text: "'If I was so soon to be done for, I wender what I was begun for."

"It has no more to do with trusts than with the tides. The chief trusts are in Europe. The copper and the greatest trust I have ever known was the tinental works as well. Of course it went to pieces foolish combiners have ever since been bestowing steel rails upon an ungrateful world for less

"Are you aware, Mr. Carnegie, that on the 26th of September you were reported to have arranged ing European and American works?"

I first heard of it when the pilot brought the paper on board the ship. I made a good Radical speech in Glasgow to 5,000 people, but steel rails were never mentioned. I am opposed to trusts for several reasons. They can't be made to work, and eventually injure what they are intended to benefit.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

"The public may regard trusts or combinations with rene confidence, for the great law cannot be broken, namely, that where there is no monopoly, but every one is free to emtark in the business, it is impossible for any body of men to exact from this people for any capital and labor. Whenever undue profits are made,

"It is the same with railroads. New-York Central has its West Shore and the Milwaukee St. Paul as its the result is that America enjoys the cheapest and best railroad transportation in the world, just because there no monopoly. People can build other railroads, and build them they will, whenever any one line is seen to reap dividends beyond the average. Just so with trusts. Watch the end of the copper or coffee or sugar trusts, or sait, or European steel rail trust, and you will see that this great law will be obeyed."

THE FATAL WEAKNESS OF TRUSTS. "It is natural that manufacturers should meet and resolve and re-resolve in a period of depression, that they will stop bleeding each other to death; but I have never known an attempt to defeat the law to be permanently successful. When I was very young in business and not very strong financially, I used to hope that something could be done in the way of com-bination with others to prevent impending ruin. But the result was always failure, and often personal bitter-ness between men who had before been on good ferms

gle with increased energy.
The fatal weakness of all trusts is that if successful temporarily, they cause permanent injury, for under higher prices other concerns grow strong. They may have a million of dollars to lose, rather than risk the cost, disorganization, and danger of a stoppage of the works. This is the case in England to-day struggle as to which should crowd out the others, and for several years this has been carried on. To be permanently successful the manufacturer rust make up his mind that the day of exhorbitant profits is at an end and take a small profit per ton or per yard, and make great quantities and let the consumer have everything

in stepl rails. ?"

Not any more than there is among the morning ing newspapers of New-York. We can no more com-bine than the newspapers. There are fourteen steel rail mills in the country and a new competitor just about ready to start. Every mill manages its own about ready to start. Every mill manages its own business and fixes its own prices. Just look at the situation. Rails sold for \$40 per ton this time last year, because all the works, running day and night, could not supply the demard. There was no artificial raising of prices. To-day they have failen to \$28 per ton, because there is not demand for all the mills can make. Not much of a trust

competed for than that of steel rails, and there never

skillful management.

STEEL RAILS AT PROTECTION PRICES.

"The consumer gets steel rails for \$28 per and has not paid more than \$40 per ton for y even when a great boom was on and every one we rails in a hurry. Yet you will find now and rails in a hurry. Yet you will find now and rails in a hurry.